



DRINKING STRAW AND VESSEL EQUIPMENT WITH THE SAME

The present invention relates to a drinking straw and to
5 vessels equipped with a drinking straw.

Drinking straws, typically of plastics material, having
a convoluted shape are known to provide a visual attraction
for users, particularly children. If the straw is provided
with a transparent or translucent wall, the user can observe
10 liquid travelling up and down the convoluted path provided by
the straw as liquid is drunk through it.

Straws of this kind have previously been provided
separately from vessels in which consumable liquids are
supplied or have been attached to the container as a
15 permanent part thereof.

It is further known to supply short straight or cranked
straws packaged with cartons of consumable liquid. The
straws are put up in sachets of plastics film which are
bonded to the sides of respective cartons. There is a
20 continuing need to provide vessels containing consumable
liquids with drinking straws packaged therewith in a more
convenient manner and/or providing a greater visual appeal to
the user when in use than previously.

The present invention provides in a first aspect A
25 drinking straw comprising a first end from which in use a
user drinks and a second end for dipping into a liquid to be
drunk, a temporary closure at said first end closing the
straw, a sealed and at least partially evacuated chamber
formed in said straw, the interior of said chamber being
30 closed against fluid communication with the second end of the

straw by a user openable closure, whereby when the second end of said straw is dipped in liquid and said user openable closure is opened, vacuum in said chamber draws liquid through said second end of the straw toward said chamber and
5 into a portion of said straw within which said liquid produces a visible change.

The visible change may be due to the liquid being visible by virtue of the transparency or translucency of the material of the straw. Alternatively, the straw may be made
10 from temperature sensitive material such that it changes colour in response to the liquid.

In one preferred type of straw according to the invention, there is provided a drinking straw having a bore defined within a wall member and having a first end and a
15 second end, said straw comprising a portion extending from a location intermediate said ends or at said second end towards said first end, means forming a temporary closure of said bore at said location, and means forming a temporary closure of said bore at the end of said portion remote from said
20 location, said portion being wholly or partially evacuated, and the wall member at least in said portion of the straw being such that when liquids contents are present within the straw, said contents are visible through said wall or otherwise produce a said visible change.

25 If the second end of such a straw is dipped into a vessel containing liquid, upon release of the temporary closure at said location, the liquid will be driven by overlying pressure (typically atmospheric pressure) to occupy the evacuated portion of the straw. The user will therefore
30 see and may be visually entertained by the flow of liquid

into said portion. Upon release of the temporary closure of the portion remote from the said location, the liquid, if consumable, may be drunk through the straw.

5 The temporary closure of the bore at said location may be formed by a removable clamp compressing the wall member to close the bore. Other forms of temporary closure are however possible such as the use of a plug of material which will dissolve in the liquid after a delay period or which could be melted by the application of heat to which the walls of the
10 straw are sufficiently resistant.

The temporary closure of the bore at said location is formed by an occlusion of the bore of the straw and the wall member adjacent said occlusion has a weakened area at which it is frangible by being bent by the user.

15 The temporary closure at the end of the first portion remote from said location may be a removable end cap applied to the straw. However, it may take any other forms such as instance an occlusion of the end of the straw such that the end can simply be cut-off by the user or broken-off partially
20 or completely along lines of weakness provided during manufacture.

Said location is intermediate the ends of the straw and divides said portion of the straw from a second portion extending from said location to the second end of the straw.

25 Optionally, a vent hole is provided through the wall of the straw communicating with its bore in said second portion of the straw adjacent said location. In order for the straw to perform as desired it will be necessary for the second portion to contain liquid, preferably filling the second
30 portion. There are various ways in which the second portion

could be filled with liquid including evacuation of the head space of a container into which the second portion is dipped or the use of a needle to fill the second portion with liquid. However, if a vent hole as described is provided, 5 the second portion will spontaneously fill with liquid upon being dipped into a liquid and the vent hole may thereafter be plugged.

In an alternative preferred type of embodiment there is provided a drinking straw comprising a first end from which 10 in use a user drinks and a second end for dipping into a liquid to be drunk, a temporary closure at said first end closing the straw, a sealed and at least partially evacuated chamber formed in said straw, the interior of said chamber being closed against fluid communication with the second end 15 of the straw by a user openable closure, whereby when the second end of said straw is dipped in liquid and said user openable closure is opened, vacuum in said chamber draws liquid through said second end of the straw toward said chamber and into a portion of said straw within which said 20 liquid is visible, which straw has a bore for the passage of liquid to be drunk and wherein said chamber extends side by side with said bore over at least a portion of the length of the straw, and wherein said user openable closure is a frangible seal in a common wall separating said chamber from 25 said bore.

In order to increase the visual appeal of the operation of the straw as the liquid rises up the straw upon release of the temporary closure caused by tension acting upon the straw or temporary vacuum created by normal mouth suction from returning to its normal level when influenced by gravity, it would be possible to incorporate or add a one-way flap or valve within the straw to achieve same effect, it is desirable that the 30 straw is shaped in a convoluted manner such as into a plurality of coils or loops. For maximum impact, the shape

may form alphanumeric characters such as the numerical 2000. A straw so shaped may be used in commemorating the millennium.

The invention extends to a vessel containing a liquid having a straw as described above with the said second end of the straw dipping into said liquid, such that
5 upon release of the temporary closure at said location, liquid is drawn into portion, either by vacuum or suction created by the mouth of the users.

Furthermore, the removable cover may be connected to the means forming a temporary closure of the bore of the straw at said location such that removal of said cover releases said temporary closure to allow liquid into said first portion of
10 the straw.

It will be appreciated that the cover need not be removable in the sense of being totally detachable from the vessel. It is sufficient that the cover has a portion, which can be opened even if it is connected, for instant, to a hinged portion of the vessel itself.

15 Preferably, upon opening of the removable cover, the straw will spontaneously extend itself. This may be achieved if the straw is made from a material having a suitable "memory" and is compressed from an extended position. Furthermore, the straw may be extendible into an attractive convoluted shape as described above

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and may therefore have a length which would be impractical if attached to the exterior of the vessel.

Where an evacuated straw is used, the material from which it is made should be chosen to have sufficient strength to prevent the walls of the straw collapsing.

- 5 The vessel itself according to either aspect of the invention may be in the form of a drinks can. The liquid contained within the vessel may be effervescent or still.

The present invention will be further described and illustrated with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

- Figure 1 shows a cross-sectional view of an embodiment according to the
10 invention comprising a straw packaged within a closed drinks container;

Figure 2 shows the embodiment of figure 1 with the container closure partially opened;

Figure 3 shows the embodiment of figure 1 with the container closure fully opened;

Figure 4 shows the container in the state of opening shown in figure 3 but in plan view;

Figure 5 shows the embodiment of figure 1 with the end closure of the straw removed;

5 Figure 6 shows a further embodiment of a straw according to the invention.

Figure 7 shows in perspective view a further design of straw according to the invention; and

Figure 8 in views (a) to (d) shows in longitudinal cross section the straw of figure 7 at stages in its use.

10 As shown in figure 1, a typical container 10 according to the invention contains a pre-packed drinking straw 12 having a transparent plastic wall 14 defining a bore 16. A first portion 18 of the straw extends from a temporary closure 20 intermediate the ends of the straw to a proximal end (drinking end) of the straw 22 at which an end cap 24 has been pressed over the end of the straw 22 to seal it in
15 an airtight manner. The bore 16 of the straw in the first portion 18 has been evacuated of air. A second portion 26 of the straw is filled with the liquid contents 28 right up to the temporary closure 20. The container 10 takes the form of a conventional aluminium or steel wall with a closed bottom and an opened top 30.

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Connected to the underside of the lid 34 is a plastic clamping and sealing member taking the form of a tongue 36 attached to the lid 34 and having a slot 38 (figure 4) through which the straw passes and in which the walls 14 of the straw 12 are compressed to close the bore of the straw in an airtight manner. The slot 38 has an
5 enlarged portion 40 at its end remote from the lid 34. During opening, the straw comes into the enlarged part of the slot where the walls of the straw spring apart to open the bore of the straw.

In use, the lid 34 or a frangible portion thereof is pulled up to open the container freeing the first portion 18 of the straw to expand out of the space. The material
10 from which the straw is made has been chosen such that it will spring out as shown and in this instance has been shaped with the alphanumeric characters 2000. However, any suitable convoluted shape may be adopted or an otherwise straight straw may merely be coiled up and compressed down into the space.

As it first escapes from the space, the first portion of the straw is empty of liquid.
15 However, the lid 34 is pulled further up so that the slot 38 acting on and compressing portion of the straw to ensure airtight seal is able to slide to the enlarged portion 40 of the slot. The liquid 28 is then driven by atmospheric pressure to occupy the first portion of the straw to arrive at the situation shown in Figure 3. The user may now remove the end cap 24 allowing the liquid in the first
20 portion of the straw to fall back into the container and the container is now fully opened and ready for drinking of the contents 28 by the user through the straw.

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The container shown in Figure 1 may be assembled in manufacture in a number of ways. The straw may be assembled first separately by fitting the tongue 36 to close the bore of the straw intermediate its ends. The first portion may then be evacuated and sealed with the cap 24. The second portion may then be filled with liquid, for instance by syringe.

Many modifications and variations of the embodiment shown in above described drawings are possible. The straw may alternatively have such a collar moulded into it or fixed to it, which fits into said aperture as a sealing plug. Many alternative arrangements may also be used for clamping the bore of the straw.

10 A further embodiment is shown in Figure 6. Here a transparent plastic straw 612 has at a first (drinking) end a membrane 614 across its bore and a similar membrane 616 at its second (distal) end. A plastic cap 618 is integral with the straw at the first end and has an end wall 620 bearing an inwardly projecting spike 622. The cap has collapsible walls 624 pierced by apertures 626 forming a cage.

structure. A similar cap 628 is provided at the distal end. The straw between the membrane 614, 616 is evacuated. Pressure on the bottom cap 628 produced by pressing the end of the straw on to the bottom of the drinks container
5 collapses the wall 624 so that the spike 622 pierces the membrane 616, allowing the drink to flood the straw up to the membrane 614.

Pressing the cap 618 similarly pierces membrane 614 so that the liquid may be drunk via apertures 626.

10 The straw may be straight or convoluted as shown.

The container may simply be a drinking glass or cup but a straw of this kind may be packaged in a container having a bulkhead of the kind shown in Figure 1.

The straw 712 shown in Figures 7 and 8 comprises a bore
15 716 for the passage of liquid 28 which extends from a first or proximal end 722, at which is formed a temporary closure 724, to an open second or distal end 723. The bore of the straw has a semi-circular cross section, as seen in Figure 7, having a flat wall 744 and a semi-circular section wall 746.
20 An evacuated chamber 750 is formed between the flat wall 744 and a further semi-circular section wall 748. The semi-circular section walls 746 and 748 are of the same radius and together form a circular cross-section wall defining a circular bore divided on a diameter by the flat wall 744.
25 However, semi-circular wall 748 does not extend to the distal end of the straw (although it could) and the distal end of the chamber 750 is closed by a hemi-conical wall 752.

A frangible seal 754 is provided in the wall 744 toward the proximal end of the chamber 750. Bending of the top of
30 the straw as shown in Figure 8b breaks the frangible seal,

opening a communication between the chamber 750 and the bore 716. The vacuum in the chamber 750 then draws liquid up toward the distal end of the straw. In this region at least, the straw is transparent or translucent such that the presence of the liquid produces a visually observable change.

To drink from the straw, the user opens the temporary closure 724. In the illustrated embodiment, a tab 758 is provided which can be bent over to break a cap at the proximal end of the straw which constitutes said temporary closure.

The straw illustrated in Figures 7 and 8 may be produced by extruding a double bored straw and then sealing the chamber and bore ends as required, the straw being in a vacuum chamber whilst chamber 750 is sealed. The fold-over tab 758 and the attached cap would have areas of weakness embodied in them during the heat sealing process.

The straw shown is straight but it may be shaped in a visually appealing or dramatic way as described in relation to previous embodiments. It may be made from a temperature sensitive material so that a change in colour occurs when hot or cold liquid enters the upper part of the straw. This could be used to highlight a message or logo on the straw. More than one chamber 750 can be provided as can more than one bore 716.

Many further modifications and variations are possible within the scope of the invention.